THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1236.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inftruments of the above defcription, on the neweft and moft approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not fuperior, to any imported, and on more reafonable terms.

Mufical Inftruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ftreet, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

For Glasgow,

The British ship JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt preximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK:

Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,

10,000 bushels of

Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Petersburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, *in behalf of John Glassell, againſt William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,*

WILL BE SOLD,

to the higheſt bidder, for Cash, at Kanhawa court houſe, on the 24th day of Auguſt next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, oppoſite to a ſurvey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the ſecond creek that empties into Elk on the South ſide.

One other Tract, granted to ſaid William Walker on the 26th May 1788; containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North Weſt ſide, at the ſhallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of ſaid river, adjoining a ſurvey made for ſaid Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North ſide of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South Eaſt ſide, about a mile from its mouth:

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North ſide of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the ſame ſide of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North Weſt ſide, oppoſite to the firſt iſland on ſaid rive.

One other Tract, granted to the ſaid Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South ſide of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, oppoſite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was ſurveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be ſold, or ſo much thereof, as ſhall be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of four thouſand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with intereſt on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The coſts of ſuit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

The full-blooded English Stallion

and most complete running horse

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

DIOMED.

THE owners of *DIOMED* inform the public, that this extraordinary Stallion has gone through a great ſeaſon, and remains in the higheſt health and vigor. He will be let to 15 Mares, by inſurance, between this and the 20th of September, at $50 each.

The next ſeaſon he is to ſtand at this ſtable, and be covered by ſubſcription, to be limited to 60 Mares; the owner of each Mare to pay $100 by the firſt of October; the money to be returned, in every inſtance, if the Mare has not proved to be in foal, unleſs the property ſhall be changed.

Gentlemen may be aſſured of the propriety of being expeditious in ſubſcribing, either in perſon or by letter, with Col. Selden; becauſe it is believed that the ſubſcription will be filled and cloſed in a very ſhort time, when not another Mare will be admitted on any terms.

Tree-Hill, Auguſt 6th, 1804. tf

Auditor's Office, 10*th Auguſt*, 1804.

THE Commiſſioners of the Revenue are requeſted to ſend as ſoon after the 15th of September as poſſible to this Office, by poſt, a liſt of licences granted to merchants in their reſpective counties or corporations.

3° SAM'L. SHEPARD, Aud'r.

Miſs Robbins,

AFTER making her ſincere acknowledgments to her friends and the public for that portion of patronage which ſhe has experienced, wiſhes to inform her patrons that, on the firſt Monday in September next, ſhe will REMOVE HER SCHOOL to Shockoe-Hill, to a houſe nearly oppoſite to Mr. COPLAND'S, where ſhe wiſhes to receive half a dozen Young Ladies as boarders. Aug. 9.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt, executed by George Martin, of the county of Amherſt, to me, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a debt therein ſpecified, to William Brown & Co. of Warminſter, I will, on Thurſday, the 20th day of Sept. next, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Martin, proceed to SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, *for READY CASH,*

A NEGRO Man and Woman, two Horſes ſeveral head of Cattle, and ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, or as much thereof as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid debt with Intereſt and the expence attending this truſt.

RICHARD POWELL.

Warminſter, Auguſt 1ſt, 1804. 5w

200 Hogſheads Tobacco wanted

on Freight to a port in FRANCE, for the

Ship VIRGINIA,

Captain JAMES PETRIE.

AS it is an object to get this ſhip early to ſea, a moderate freight will be accepted, and the ſhip warranted to ſail by the 20th September next. The VIRGINIA is a very fine ſhip, built of teek wood, and coppered to the bends. For terms, apply to

BROWN, RIVES & Co. *Richmond*,
JAMES CAMPBELL, *Peterſburg*,
or, to
JOHN NEWELL, Jun. *Norfolk*.

Richmond, Aug. 10th, 1804. 3w

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family. There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be thought too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, June 5.

MR. PITT'S SPEECH ON THE DEFENCE OF THE NATION.

Mr. PITT roſe to address the Houſe reſpecting his long promiſed motion on the defence of the country, and ſpoke to the following purport:

It will not, I ſuppoſe, be for a moment diſputed, that the great object of recruiting and organiſing our regular army is an object which cannot fail to meet the unanimous approbation of the Houſe and the country. It is allowed on all hands, that it is peculiarly important to have a military eſtabliſhment, adequate not merely to the preſent circumſtances in which the country is placed, not only to ſerve as a means of the intermediate improvement of the ſyſtem already eſtabliſhed, but to be employed as the means of ſupplying a ſufficient reſource to the regular force of the country, if an opportunity ſhould offer itſelf of being employed in foreign warfare. Such circumſtances may occur, and it is both wiſe and politic that this country ſhould be poſſeſſed of the power of giving, in ſuch a conteſt, vigorous and active co-operation. With reſpect, ſir, to the meaſure which I conceive it my duty now to bring forward as applicable to this object, it will not be neceſſary long to occupy the attention of the Houſe. On a former occaſion I had an opportunity of explaining the outline of the plan which it is now my intention to propoſe, and it is, therefore, the leſs neceſſary that I ſhould now enlarge on it. In many reſpects, what I have now to ſtate does not materially differ from that which I had formerly an opportunity of detailing at conſiderable length. What I ſhall now lay before the Houſe may be claſſed under three diviſions.—The firſt object in view is to do away the objections eſſentially connected with the exiſting plan for raiſing an army of reſerve, & to remove that competition which is injurious to the completion of the levies for the regular army, ariſing from the exiſtence of high bounties. My ſecond, and perhaps more important and extenſive object is, not only to remove exiſting obſtacles to recruiting for general ſervice, but to provide a new and additional force, as applicable not only to the preſent war, but to all other future conteſts in which this country may be engaged. The third object in view is that of creating a force at home, different from that which now exiſts; which may hold out a fair proſpect of a great acceſſion of ardent and brave recruits, which promiſes every advantage to the regular army, while it gives an aſſurance of the benefits of giving to intermediate troops the excellence of regular diſcipline. By the adoption of the ſyſtem which this propoſition goes to encourage, a freſh force is created for internal ſecurity, and the troops of the line will not be left chained down after its adoption, as they now are, to the bare defence of the country.—I conceive, then, that the object in view, if it could be obtained, is one which cannot fail to meet with the general approbation of the Houſe. As far as the meaſure can go, it has a tendency to ſoften the ſeverity of a meaſure already ſanctioned by the ſupport of this Houſe; and the meaſure now propoſed differs chiefly in this reſpect, that it is calculated for permanent uſe, diveſted of many of the inconveniences which applied to it as a temporary meaſure. Having ſaid generally, Sir, I now go on to deſcribe to the Houſe, the plan in its more minute details. Before I go on to this, it may be proper to remark, that it is generally conformable to the plan which I had formerly the honour of laying before the Houſe, without making it the ſubject of any regular motion. There is, however, one point, and that too a point of very conſiderable importance, in which what I now mean to propoſe, differs from what I formerly ſtated, on which it may be proper for me to ſolicit, for a ſhort time, the attention of the Houſe. This, Sir, refers to the mode in which the propoſed force is to be raiſed, and when I come to this part of the ſubject I ſhall ſhortly ſtate the grounds on which the charge appears to me both adviſable and deſirable. It will be neceſſary for me at preſent to make a few obſervations, firſt, as to the amount of the men to be raiſed. The next point will refer to their particular deſcription and term of ſervice. The third will relate to the mode in which they are to be raiſed and maintained. As to the firſt point, I wiſh to ſtate that my firſt object will only be to make good the deficiencies in the number of men to be raiſed by the Army of Reſerve Act. This it is my wiſh to accompliſh, unattended with thoſe difficulties and embarraſſments which were eſſentially connected with the execution of the act in its original form. I mean then to propoſe that the whole force intended to be raiſed by this act ſhall be completed in all thoſe parts of England or Scotland where a deficiency at preſent exiſts. The whole of this deficiency, I have grounds for believing, does not amount to more than eight or nine thouſand. The accurate amount of the deficiency cannot be fairly aſcertained in conſequence of the inadequate returns of the officers employed on this ſervice, and the want of the ſtatements required to be furniſhed by the clerks of all diſtricts. The firſt part of my plan, therefore, goes to the completion of exiſting deficiencies. The next part of the plan is connected with the gradual aboliſhion of the Militia to its original number, of forty thouſand for England, and eight thouſand for Scotland. It is very far indeed from my wiſh or intention, that this diminution ſhould be immediately introduced. This part of the plan would be carried into effect by not filling up deficiencies which might from time to time occur. When vacancies did take place, it would be my object to have them uniformly ſupplied by additions to the army of reſerve. At this moment the deficiencies in the military are, I have reaſon to believe, about ſeven thouſand, and of courſe this deficiency would be filled up in the way now deſcribed. When vacancies occurred in the militia, it is my object that they ſhould be raiſed for the army of reſerve, as long as the number of Militia was above forty thouſand for England, and eight thouſand for Scotland. In this way it muſt be evident to the Houſe, that a very material addition will be made to our diſpoſable force, by immediate offers of voluntary ſervice into our regular army. It muſt be recollected too, Sir, that by this plan no new call is made on the country. The only call is that which has already been ſanctioned by the Houſe, and demanded by the ſolemn concurrence of the whole Legiſlature. The plan is neither more or leſs than to render that complete and efficient—the expediency and propriety of which was univerſally acknowledged. It was only to modify and explain a ſyſtem which was maintained on all hands to be, under the preſent circumſtances of this country and of Europe, deſirable and important in the laſt degree. On the ſuppoſition, that the plan which I now propoſe, ſhall be found to be ſucceſsful, the intereſts of the Militia and the army of reſerve muſt be materially improved. While this object will be obtained, it is not to be forgotten, and the regular army muſt aſſume a new form of numbers and of ſtrength. An object for the preſent moment will not be all that will be obtained. An object applicable to all times to come will be affected. We ſhall, by the adoption of this ſyſtem, pave the way for the formation of a regular force, which will enable this country to maintain the great ſtation which it ought to hold among the nations of Europe, and to co operate in any grand ſtruggles which the great intereſts of liberty may require. In ſpeaking of the manner and extent in which recruiting for the regular army may be expected, it will be neceſſary to aſcertain what is the deficiency exiſting at the end of the year.—A new aggregate muſt then be formed, diſtributed according to the population of the diſtricts where the deficiencies exiſt, and new tables muſt be formed of the number of perſons capable of actual ſervice. One proviſion will indeed be attended to, and that is, that the number filled ſhall not exceed above one-ſixth of the whole force. When I ſtate, that voluntary offers of ſervice into the regular army may be expected to the amount of twelve thouſand annually, I do not think that the expectation can at all be conſidered as too ſanguine.—During the laſt year, the amount of voluntary offers into regiments of the line are ſufficient to juſtify this ſtatement. When I am alluding to this part of the ſubject, I cannot help obſerving the advantages which muſt reſult from this intermediate channel of military recruiting. An attachment to the life of a ſoldier is, in the firſt inſtance, produced, and deſires to enter on a ſpecie of ſervice are created, in which thoſe entering on it would not have readily embraced without the previous habits created by their entering on limited ſervice. If, during the laſt year, or, more properly ſpeaking, during ſeveral months of the laſt year, thirteen thouſand men were induced to exchange their offers of limited ſervice for general warfare, I ſhould wiſh to put it to the candour of the houſe, what effects may not be expected from a ſyſtem ſupported and maintained on the principle which it is my object to eſtabliſh. I have already ſtated that it is my object to introduce a gradual aboliſhion of the militia, and that, for the purpoſe of ſupplying this deficiency, the army of reſerve which was fixed at fifty thouſand, ſhould be increaſed to ſeventy four thouſand. By the adoption of this ſyſtem it will not be denied that our regular army muſt be materially improved and augmented.—With reſpect to the details of the meaſure on this point, I do not at all maintain, that a great deal of diſcuſſion may not hereafter occur; but if the general principle of the augmentation of the regular army is admitted, I do not ſee how, in conſiſtency with this principle, there can, on the part of any gentleman, exiſt an unwillingneſs to let the meaſure come under full and fair diſcuſſion. The degree of approbation which may attach to the ſecond point, will depend a good deal on the mode in which this part of the plan is propoſed to be carried into effect. The great object in this caſe is to remove the annoyance, competition and inconvenience, which now interfere with the augmentation of the regular army. In this reſpect it is perfectly obvious, that as long as the practice of balloting prevailed, accompanied by an enormous fine; as long as releaſe from perſonal ſervice in the militia and the army of reſerve was to be purchaſed by extravagant bounties, it was quite ridiculous to expect that the recruiting for the regulars ſhould go on with any degree of ſpirit. To reduce the bounties muſt therefore be the firſt object in view. It will be recollected by gentlemen, that as the army of reſerve now ſtands, there is attached a penalty of twenty pounds for each inſtance in default in procuring the number of ſubſtitutes which the act requires within a given period. This fine was to be levied at each quarter-ſeſſion, and in default of the quota being provided, was to be repeated till the required number of men was furniſhed. By this regulation individuals as well as pariſhes were induced to procure ſubſtitutes at whatever rate they could be found. High bounties were thus neceſſarily introduced and continued. It will not, ſir, I conceive, be contended that there would be any policy in encouraging the continuance of high bounties, originating in temporary and urgent circumſtances, as a part of a general permanent ſyſtem. Experience has already ſhewn the advantages of the general principle in a collateral point of view. On this ground, ſir, therefore, it was my object to have it reduced to a plan much leſs extenſive in its application, and much leſs ſevere in its preſſure. My wiſh was to have perſonal ſervice excuſed for a ſmall fine, and thus to ſupercede the neceſſity of all high bounties. By this means nothing would interfere with the recruiting of the regular army.—I wiſhed that a moderate fine ſhould operate under the application of the ballot, and that the repetition of the ballot ſhould be reſorted to as the means of encouraging offers of perſonal ſervice. In caſe this expedient failed, pariſhes were then to be called upon to furniſh the deficiences which, after a certain interval, might be found to exiſt. They could not give higher bounties than thoſe allowed by law. The difference in the plan, as I now wiſh to introduce it, is very important for the convenience both of individuals and the country at large. It is a difference which has been only proved to me to be expedient in conſequence of inquiries which I have felt it my duty to make within theſe few days. The difference conſiſts in the aboliſhion of the ballot as applicable to the completion of the army of reſerve. Inſtead of the ballot, my plan is to call on each country in proportion to its population, and, conformably to the regulations of the militia ſyſtem and the army of reſerve, to furniſh the quota of men, on the ſuppoſition that in each year twelve thouſand of the reſerve ſhall volunteer their ſervices in the regular army. At the general meetings of the lord lieutenants of counties, the general arrangement for countries could be fixed, and at the meetings of the deputy lieutenants the quotas for pariſhes and other local diſtricts could be ſettled. Under this modification it would be proper that individuals ſhould be totally exempted from the operation of a ballot, but that the whole taſk of ſupplying the quota of men required ſhould fall on the pariſhes. The pariſh officers would, in this caſe, be the perſons employed to direct the recruiting for the number of men required. The great object here would be to encourage local recruiting, the importance of which it is ſurely hardly neceſſary for me to impreſs on the houſe. I am anxious that the weight and influence of gentlemen of property and reſpectability in the different counties ſhould be deeply intereſted in the buſineſs. I am anxious that the weight and influence of gentlemen of property and reſpectability in the different counties ſhould be deeply intereſted in the buſineſs. I am anxious that the attachment to a military life ſhould be brought home

to the feelings and passions of lower orders of society, at a period when their country calls for their services in its defence. But, while I am desirous that the whole advantage of this local influence should be enjoyed, I wish it to be understood that it is not to be accompanied by pecuniary pressure. It is not proper that any thing should be exacted as a fine which ought to be called for as a duty.—The country has a right to demand the exertions of all classes of the community to provide for the common security. If at a time when a large regular force is required, local exertions can be applied to this object, unquestionably they were what ought to be cheerfully and zealously afforded. But I do not wish that these local exertions should be attended with local pecuniary pressure. If local recruiting can be encouraged, then let the expence of accomplishing it be defrayed out of the general fund of the state.' My proposition therefore is, that the receivers general of the Land Tax in the different counties shall pay the amount of the sums disbursed for local recruiting. The only cases to which I mean that this should not apply, will be cases of proper exertion to introduce a fine applicable to the particular circumstances of the counties where such default may have occurred. These fines I would propose to have carried to the general fund. In this way the individual might be induced to come forward with offers of service from the influence of local motives, while parishes would feel it their interest to use every exertion to complete their quota within a period which would exempt them from a fine which the act would attach to negligence, or want of proper zeal in the discharge of the duty required of them. The measure which I am desirous of recommending to the House, is therefore in this point of view worthy of consideration. To me it appears likely to be productive of great benefit, but be the benefit great or small, let it be remembered that all other means now in existence will remain entire and undiminished. The measure proposed, it will not be disputed, holds out considerable claims to consideration and respect; and among these certainly one of the most important is, that it does not in the smallest degree interfere with the other means of improving the state of the army which may hereafter be suggested. Whatever other means of placing the army on the most respectable footing, were left at full disposal. If discouragements now existed they will not be kept alive by the system which I recommended.—Every possible motive for encreasing our regular disposible force will continue in full activity, and general recruiting, in addition to other considerations, will have all the benefit of the system which appears to me most calculated to give it extensive and permanent efficiency. How far, sir, this project of mine may be practicable it is not now for me to determine, but certainly I do indulge a very sanguine hope of seeing it attended with the most advantageous effects both with respect to individuals and the country. I entertain no sort of doubt that the principle of the army of reserve is on the whole that which ought on every principle of policy to be adopted. I have a little hesitation in declaring, that as applicable to a specific purpose, that principle has already accomplished a most important object. As connected with the object of immediate defence there could be no question of resorting to this, or to any other similar measure which promised to be attended with consequences which might either prevent, or in a great measure, a threatened danger. The case is not, sir, however, the same at the present moment. We have already looked a good deal for our defence, but now we have to attend to objects of another and in many points of view a not less interesting description. The inconveniencies of high bounties have been submitted to from a conviction that no means ought to be omitted to procure an immediate force for the defence of the country. But this does not at all apply in a general view of the subject. This then, sir, is the ground on which I have conceived that the balloting system may be for the present suspended. If it happens then that a parish cannot supply its quota, the next question comes to be, how this deficiency is to be supplied? To this my answer is simple and explicit. I mean that it shall be supplied out of the fund arising from the fines attached to the parishes or districts in which deficiencies take place. When deficiencies occur, and they are not made good by the parishes, it will then be in the power of officers commanding in the district to have recourse to general recruiting; but at the same time the bounty shall be subject to certain regulations. The bounty to be given in such cases will of course be lower than that given for the regular army, and I should propose that it should be four guineas below what is allowed for unlimited service. I will ask any gentleman, sir, whether such a system is not likely to be attended with success; and whether it is not probable that a smaller bounty for limited services is not more calculated to attain success than a much larger one, with the view of encouraging service? It will not be denied that it is in the nature of man to go on from step to step in the general affairs of life. Many will be prevailed on after a certain interval, to become regular soldiers, who in the first instance were totally averse from the life of a soldier as an ultimate object. It is clear then, sir, that all the disadvantages arising from competition must, in the first instance, be removed. High bounties are totally out of the question. The regular recruiting has a fair chance of success, and personal attachment to a military life, has an opportunity of displaying itself. In the first instance one important object is obtained, and the path is prepared for the accomplishment of the other, to which the first is merely subservient. It does not appear to me that any inconvenience can arise from this system, while it certainly does holdout many inducements for its adoption. This, I conceive, must have appeared from the outline of the plan which I formerly described. There is nothing altogether novel in the measure: it is merely the prosecution of a measure, the policy and expediency of which have been allowed.—There has been one object held to our consideration at the present crisis regarding the defence of the country; and that object being fixed on, the only subject of difference of opinion arises from the means to be employed. In the present instance the object is the same; but the means for its accomplishment are confessedly more objectionable. I put it then to the candor of every gentleman who hears me, whether any sound objection can, on their part, be urged against the motion! Before I dismiss this part of the subject, I have a few words to say, chiefly in the way of explanation. I have already had occasion to allude to the mode in which the fines are now levied on the counties.—Twenty pounds is now the amount of that fine for each individual deficient in the quota at each quarter sessions. From this sum I have also stated that it be successively augmented to even sixty pounds. It cannot be denied that this is a very heavy pressure, and does call for some modification. Instead of forcing fines of such an unwarrantable extent, it certainly would be more politic to adopt some other means of rectifying the subject of complaint. At present the fine accumulates from time to time, and at length becomes wholly insupportable. To remedy this, I propose that a specific should be levied independent of accumulation. The infliction of this species of punishment, must, of course, be regulated by circumstances. In cases where there was an appearance of wilful neglect, of course the fine would assume a more aggravated form. In other cases it would experience a correspondent modification. Let me further recal to the consideration of the House the modem which the fines under the existing act are to be recovered. Why, Sir, the fact is, that under the provisions of the existing Act, no fines can be levied, except under the authority of the commanders of particular districts, or persons specially appointed to make returns. This authority is to be declared by a certificate: but, from whatever cause it arises I know not, they can hardly, in any case, be procured. In what way, then, could the justices in different parts of the country pretend to exact the fines which the Act required? They could not produce by summary process, and therefore the ends of Legislature were defeated. This then, Sir, is a part of the system as it now exists, which appears to me capable of great improvement. When I say that the system is capable of great improvement, I have no difficulty in saying that even now we have seen how far even that system has already been productive of the most important benefits. It has been the means of raising a great military force, for surely, Sir, it must be allowed that a measure which has enabled us, in so short a period as a year and a quarter to raise thirty thousand men, must be one which ought to be regarded with attention and interest. It is surely then, Sir, of great consequence to consider how it may be continued in activity, if its original form has been too oppressive, and to devise the means of modifying it, so as to be productive of the greatest advantage with the least possible inconvenience. But even, Sir, if the present Act has been found oppressive, that would surely afford no argument against the Motion with which I mean to conclude. Because one call has been on the country which may have produced the desired effect, that surely affords no reason for not repeating the call under a different form. Because one system has not produced all the good that it appeared calculated to produce, that unquestionably was no motive for omitting the trial of another measure founded on the same principles, but arranged on a more practical one. If the general outline of the existing Act has been approved of, surely there is nothing improper in the trial of these principles, on a more enlarged and liberal system. On the mode of raising the men with a view of increasing our regular disposible force, it will not be denied then that the provisions which the Act now proposed holds forth, ought to be fairly put to the trial. With respect to the description and nature of the service of the men to be raised, it is not, after what I said on a former occasion, necessary for me to take up much of the time of the House. The men will be enlisted for the same term of five years as is described in the Army of Reserve Act. The same clauses will of course be introduced as to their service during the war, if it shall continue beyond that period, or for six months after the conclusion of hostilities. In the next place they are of course not to be liable to serve beyond Great Britain and Ireland, and the Islands in the Channel. The manner of their service, however, is a subject of very considerable importance. With a view to the discipline and regularity of new recruits, it is admitted by all military men, that their incorporation with regular troops is a matter of the last importance. Looking on this object, there is nothing of greater importance than the mode in which the new levies are to be disposed of. On this point I declare, without hesitation, that the mode of disposing of them in second battalions attached to regular regiments is by far the most eligible, and the most likely to be attended with advantage. The advantages of this arrangement it is unnecessary to insist on, as they must occur to almost every one who gives himself the trouble to reflect on the subject. I might enlarge at great length on this topic, but a few observations may be sufficient on the present occasion. The house, sir, are, I am persuaded, sufficiently aware of connection that must be formed betwixt the two battalions, formed in the manner I have just alluded to. The promotion of officers must of course be reciprocal and indiscriminate. The consequence of this is, that a constant interchange betwixt the two battalions is taking place. The officer in the second battallion, while he is employing his labor to complete his men in discipline, thinks that he may soon meet them in another situation, and reap the reward of his labor by leading them with honor against the enemy. The soldiers, on the other hand, are animated to the discharge of their duty by this reprocity of services. They cannot hope to escape from their present commanders, who perhaps, may have been the witnesses of their negligence, their carelessness, or their want of spirit. They have before them the prospect of being under the command of the same officers, under other circumstances, and therefore, they are anxious to avoid that sort of unmilitary or criminal conduct which may subject them to the censure of their officers, or expose them to the contempt of their fellow soldiers. It is to be recollected too sir, that a certain degree of affection and attachment must arise out of the system which I am now endeavoring to recommend. It is in the very nature of things, that the intercourse arising out of such a connection must be followed by attachment. The interchange of habits must beget some degree of affection. A kind of family feeling must be created in the whole body. I am sensible, sir, that at first sight the plan of abolishing the ballot may appear rather unaccountable. We have seen that out of thirty thousand men raised last year, thirteen thousand were induced to join the regular army, though scattered and disjointed over the whole mass of the regular troops in this country. How much more powerful, sir, must such a feeling be, when the connection between first and second battalion is so close and animating as that which I have now described. In the one case there was no previous tie of attachment. In the other, there was all the influence of known habits, feelings and manners. There is, sir, another consideration of no small importance in this view of the subject, and that is, the important influence on the discipline of corps so united. While an encreased supply for our regular army is furnished, we are also provided with a new and more confident means of internal defence. We then realize the best means of dublic economy, so far as military affairs are concerned. It is by such a system as this alone that one man becomes in a military point of view for every practical purpose. But we do not only then provide most effectually for our internal security. We at the same time give double value to our regular army, by making it wholly disposable. If it ever came to a question how far it would be politic to send the greater part of the regular army out of the country, certainly the discipline of our forces of internal defence must materially affect the decision. With the greatest respect for the militia, with the greatest respect for the army of reserve, with the greatest confidence in the ardor and zeal of the volunteers, and no man has a greater respect for them than I have, I certainly should not wish to see the defence of the country entrusted to these branches of our national force, without a certain mixture of regular troops. I could rely on their courage, their zeal and their spirit; but I could not wish to risk whatever is valuable with them alone, against troops inured to service, and acting on military experience and full confidence in their leaders. But, sir, let me only put it to the house, what the effect would be if our army of reserve were under the guidance of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of experience equal to their courage? Is it to be supposed that under such leaders their discipline would not be materially improved, and their ability for every branch of service strikingly perfected! If the army of reserve have kept upon the plan I have been endeavoring to describe, were under the command of such officers, there would be very little reason to chain down our regular army. If our other force were complete, our regular army would be left applicable to every purpose of foreign service; and if we hesitated about the propriety of employing our regular army in this way, on a fair object, it would merely be from a dread that our means of internal defence were not altogether completed.

The right honorable member, after recapitulating the principal points of his speech, went on to state that there was one part of his argument on which he had not sufficiently explained his sentiments. The part of the speech to which he alluded was that which referred to the reasons for omitting altogether the system of ballot. He had been in the first instance convinced that the balloting system was favorable to the augmentation of personal service. With the view of accomplishing this very desirable object, he had therefore been disposed to making the balloting system the foundation of his system. He had enquired particularly, however, into this matter, and had found that he had not been borne out by facts in his previous anticipation. It was only within these few last days that he had an opportunity of examining a statement drawn up on this subject, and from that it appeared that of the whole number of men raised by the army of reserve ballot, only betwixt two and three thousand had actually given personal service. In England the proportion was not more than one in twelve, in Scotland it was but one in sixteen, and in Ireland the proportion was so trifling as not to be worthy of notice. This appeared to him, as he trusted it would appear to the house, a strong reason for not placing so much confidence as he had been formerly disposed to do in the balloting system. He had, however, no difficulty in saying, that at least the system was worth the experiment. It might be productive of much good, and could not be attended with much mischief. No risk was to be encountered. No existing means of improving the state of our military defence were to be impaired. If he had satisfied the house that the subject was one worthy of consideration; if he had shown that the plan was one likely to be attended with success; he trusted that it would in the mean time be entertained; objections would more properly come to be considered at a future stage of the business. At present he had conceived it only necessary to describe the outline of his system. The right honorable gentleman concluded by stating that he might soon have an opportunity of submitting various important considerations with regard to the state of the army in general, the better means of its recruiting; the volunteer system, and the calling out of the classes. On all these points he intimated his intention of submitting some propositions to the house on no distant day. He sat down with moving for leave to bring in a bill for raising and supporting a permanent military force, for more effectually recruiting the regular army and for the gradual reduction of the additional military force.

Foreign News.

Extracts from Irish papers to the 19th of June, received at New-York, by the ship Live Oak, Captain Dyer, from Londonderry.

LONDON, June 8.

Accounts from Vienna, state that Bonaparte will undoubtedly be recognized by that court, Emperor of the French, with the accessorial rights of hereditary succession, but on certain conditions to be settled hereafter.

The senate of Hamburgh has resolved to send a second deputation to our new ministry, to urge the discontinuance of the blockade of the Elbe in regard to neutral vessels. The course of exchange rose higher than it had been for many years, in consequence of this measure, and an opinion (which we believe fallacious) of its success.

The Americans are allowed to build gun-boats at Naples, at their own expence, in order to proceed with the Napolitans in great force against Tunis, Tripoli, and other states of Barbary.

JUNE 9.—Mr. Livingston's visit to this country continues to be the subject of much speculation. It is now generally understood to be of a political nature, and that the late visit of Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey to Mr. Pitt related to it, and not to the business which public rumour has hitherto assigned as the cause.

JUNE 11.—The following interesting article appears in an Italian newspaper, dated Rome, May 5: "It is well known that some months ago, at the request of the First Consul, a French emigrant, Count Vergennes, was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of St Angelo, but who appealed to the privilege which he had acquired of a citizen of Russia. On this subject several couriers were exchanged with the Russian court. In the mean time the French Government has expressly demanded that the said emigrant should be given up to them, and the people was resolved on compliance. On the other hand, the Russian minister, Count Samini, has left Rome with all his family, and his secretary of embassy, after having previously delivered a declaration, that from that moment all communication ceased between him and his holiness. It is said that the count has gone for Tuscany. So enraged are the Russians at this conduct, that many individuals of that nation have also left Rome in disgust."

It is mentioned in a letter from Vienna, dated the 16th ult, that the Emperor of Germany had consented to acknowlege Bonaparte as his equal in dignity; and it is further stated, that Prince Esterhazy would be appointed to proceed to Paris as ambassador extraordinary, for the purpose of congratulating the new emperor.

We learn that the imprisonment of Moreau and others, is no more than a banishment to their estates, of which they have the liberty.

JUNE 12.—On Saturday, while Mr. Livingston was anticipating the hospitalities, which he was to enjoy at the Woburn sheep-shearing, and the agricultural meeting at Holkham-Hall, he received his passports, and an intimation from government that his presence in this country was not desirable. He accordingly left town, we understand, immediately, and has probably before this sailed for France. We were the first to state that the visit of Mr. Fox and Mr Grey, to Mr. Pitt, on Monday last, related to this gentleman, and we have had since reason to think that our information is correct. It was matter of surprise to many that a man, who has uniformly shewn an unfriendly disposition towards England; who had in the recent instance of the charge against Mr. Drake, betrayed an indecent zeal to flatter Bonaparte, and to pronounce the British Minister guilty upon ex parte evidence, should have come to England at such a crisis. All those who regarded Mr. Livingston as an object of suspicion, and viewed him with a jealous eye, will applaud Mr. Pitt for this act of vigour and energy. Others will recognize in it too great a resemblance of the conduct of Bonaparte, who in 1802, ordered the imperial Minister, Count Stahremberg, to quit Paris in twenty four hours, because he was suspected of being hostile to the French government. For our own part, we are not aware that any real or serious danger was to be apprehended from his presence, in a country which is from end to end, one blaze of loyalty, patriotism and courage. We think it would have been more dignified to have acted like the general, who took the spy to every part of the camp, shewed him the spirit that his army breathed, the discipline that prevailed in it, and sent him back with an injunction to tell the enemy all that he saw.

The following account has been given in a morning paper of the departure of Mr. Livingston; which we think far more probable than the contradictory accounts:

"Mr. Livingston left London for Paris on Friday last; but there is no foundation whatever for the reports that his departure was accelerated by any hints from government, and that the provisions of the alien act were put in force against him. His mission to this country had no political object, and it is ridiculous to suppose, as has been asserted in several of the public prints, that he brought an offer of Malta to our government, on the condition that it would recognise Bonaparte's assumption of the Imperial dignity. His errand, as we mentioned on his first arrival, was to do in this country that which could not be done in any other—to negociate a loan for the United States, in order to complete the first instalment engaged to be paid by them to Bonaparte for the cession of Louisiana.—Sir William Pulteney and Sir Francis Baring, have we understand all the advantages arising from the negociation. The former has a very large property in the States of North America, and the latter is at the head of the first Commercial American House in the city of London. This accounts for the sumptuous dinner which Sir William gave to Mr. Livingston."

Private Correspondence.

JUNE 13.—"There is this day a very confident expectation that Peace will be speedily restored.—Mr. Pitt, on being informed of Bonaparte's pacific disposition, expressed his readiness to attend to any overtures made through a direct and proper channel. As Mr. Livingston is known to have instructions to sound our government on a point which must be so interesting to the new empire, it is considered that direct overtures will immediately be made; and peace looked for in consequence, even though there should be a change in administration."

It is mentioned in a letter from Vienna, dated the 16th ult. that the Emperor of Germany had consented to acknowledge Bonaparte as his equal in dignity, and it is further stated, that Prince Esterhazy would be appointed to proceed to Paris as Ambassador Extraordinary, for the purpose of congratulating the new Emperor.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

On Saturday last, at ten o'clock in the morning, the British ship of war Leander captured off the Hook and sent to Halifax the ship Eugenia, from Bordeaux to this port, on suspicion of being French property. The Eugenia had a cargo of wine, brandy and dry goods, and is owned by Mr. John Patrick. She had spoken on the 14th July, in latitude 38 20, long. 47, the sch. Weasel, from New-York for London, out 37 days; and on the 20th, in long. 66 30, the brig Almira, out 7 days from New-York, bound for Cadiz.

Lieutenant James T. Leonard, of the American navy, was in the Eugenia, with dispatches for government from Mr. Livingston, and was put on board the schooner Mars, which arrived here yesterday from Halifax. Of the other passengers, Mr. Leboyteax, his wife, and two children, were sent to Halifax; Mr. Genneser, M. La Rouisillaire, and Mr. Muller, were detained on board the Leander.

Captain Tombs, on his passage from Barcelona, fell in with the ship Harland, captain Sumpter, of Dublin, who informed him that the French had taken and sent into the Canaries 12 or 14 vessels; which gave rise to a report at Madeira that war had broken out between the two powers.

A Paris paper, says "Letters from the Hague, state, that the Dutch Admiral Hartsink, has taken thirty English vessels, richly laden, which were bound homeward from the West-Indies.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond the 26th day of May 1804.

BETWEEN

Thomas Pollard Plt.

AND

Giles Harding, Thomas Harding and William Harding Dfts.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this Country: on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his Counsel it is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City.

A Copy,—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Blank Bonds
For sale at this Office.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s6 do.
New Flour, (superfine)	45s do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	28s to 30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

London price of Stocks, June 12.

3 per cent cons.—Account do:—3 per cent red. 54 1-8 1-4: Omnium, 5 3-4.

William B. Giles and *Andrew Moore*, Esquires, have been appointed by the Executive of this commonwealth members of the Senate of the United States, in the room of *Abraham B. Venable* and *Wilson C. Nicholas*, Esquires; the former having been elected President of the Bank of Virginia, and the latter appointed Collector of the Customs for the port of Norfolk.

—MARRIED—

On Monday the sixth day of this inst. Capt. GEORGE HOLMAN of Goochland County, to Mrs. POLLEY J. COCKE, of Fluvanna.

MR. DAVIS,

Be pleased to insert the following *extract of a letter from Maryland*. It may have its use.

A CORRESPONDENT.

August 8th, 1804.

"A new Bank is about to be established at Annapolis, with a capital of $1,500,000, and another is to be set up on the 5th of next month, under the auspices of a number of federal gentlemen in Alexandria, with a capital of $500,000. These Banks are avowedly erected in opposition to your Bank in Virginia, the principles of which, now they are explained here, are universally reprobated by those who understood the political operation of Banks in the U. S. Your choice of directors has not tended in any manner to raise its credit. Planters and farmers know very little of such institutions, if they rely altogether on the theoretical knowledge they can acquire from Books. Your expences, as you have four branches growing out of one trunk, must consume a great part of the profits, and reduce your dividends very considerably. Indeed we cannot here, after all our calculations conceive it possible that the interest to the stockholder can be more than equal to 5 or 6 per cent. At Richmond, where your salaries for a *commencing Bank* are *enormous*, I see you have already run up to $10,000, and will, before you have done, swell the annual expenditure, at that place only, to $15,000. At Norfolk, a sum equal to, if not greater than this, will be required. From that place two thirds of the profits will arise, so that they will think themselves entitled to as handsome an establishment as you have—perhaps, upon a principle of justice, to an handsomer. Fredericksburg and Petersburg will absorb $10,000 more—making the whole annual expence of this institution fully $40,000. By the 9th section of the Bank law, you are restrained from discounting more than two and a half millions a year. This sum will at 6 per cent. yield $150,000 or £45,000. Out of this deduct $40,000 or £12,000 for annual expences, and the balance of $110,000 or £35,000 is the sum to be divided between the stockholders and the state. Now the interest of the capital is equal to $90,000 or £27,000, and the surplus of $20,000 or £6000 will do little more than replace to the Bank the two per cent. which it loses by its loan to the state. These estimates are predicated upon the supposition that you will have full employment for all that you are authorised to discount. If you have not, then the dividends will be lower of course. That you will have *borrowers* enough, we make no doubt. We know that you Virginia gentlemen are *not* backward in *borrowing*.—But we *know* that you are very *backward* in *paying*. Nor can it be otherwise—for though you are rich, like the Patriarchs of old, in flocks and herds, you are poor in money. Your *slaves* serve rather to give you *credit* than *wealth*, and the luxury, which is superinduced by slavery, occasions you to substitute the former for the latter, to its utmost extent. Should the operations of the Bank facilitate this extension, and instead of aiding the active and enterprising merchant with capital, administer to the dissipation and extravagance of your gentlemen planters and farmers, an evil which, from the appointment of a planter as president, and of several planters and farmers as directors, is much to be apprehended, great mischief will be done to the community, and the Bank itself be ultimately endangered. The greater its profits, the more certain will be its destruction, since those profits must be in proportion to the discounts, or in other words to the sums which are lent out. But it appears to me that you cannot, even though your Bank shall begin to work in October, venture to discount largely. Indeed it would be wise not to emit a single note till your whole capital is paid in, in specie. If you do, you may be assured that your notes will be returned upon you from the other Banks as fast as they are issued, and what specie you have got will be drawn from you. Nor will this be the only evil—a still greater will arise—and it is this: not a *shilling more* will be paid in for the remaining three instalments, *in specie*, but your *own notes* will be presented to you as *cash*, which you *dare* not *refuse*. The consequence of this will be, that you must furl up your sails and lie to, instead of pursuing your voyage. Or, figurative language apart, you must contract your discounts, and either be content with 5 or 6 per cent.—or, in order to increase the dividends, trench upon your capital (a most dangerous and destructive expedient!) or launch out into an ocean of discounts, without any regard to prudence and caution, and be at last overwhelmed.

By the 14th section of your law, as our lawyers construe it, the first payment is only forfeited, together with the dividends which may have accrued prior to the three other payments, "*during the delay in paying.*" Those then who make a trade of selling out of one Bank and buying into another, &c. will, of course, subscribe that money to the new banks, which they had prepared for your second and third instalments, &c. and pay these *at their leisure*, thus availing themselves of every chance for a profitable speculation. It seems hardly possible then that your scrip should rise above par for several years, if ever. I confess it is the Bank Stock of all others that I should least like to be possessed of. The few shares which you subscribed for in my behalf, I have, upon mature reflection, parted with, and gladly, at par. I should not be surprised to see them below before Christmas.

"The democrats here begin to hang down their heads when we talk to them about their *French friends*. They are quite *unfrenchified now*, and, to their credit I speak it, are returning fast to FEDERALISM—or, which is the same thing, to AMERICANISM."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman in the country, to his correspondent in Richmond.

"I have just received from Baltimore, the scheme of another Bank which it is proposed to establish at Annapolis, with a capital of $1,500,000; and also articles of association of a bank under the name of the Potowmack which is about to be erected at Alexandria, with a capital of $500,000. The subscription for the latter bank will open on the 5th next month. As this latter institution is set up under the auspices of some of the most respectable and wealthiest inhabitants in that part of the country, and, therefore, cannot fail of success, as it will go into operation almost as soon, if not fully so, as the bank of Virginia, as it will not be attended with one tenth of the expence, as it is free from all the objections which lie against this bank, as it is completely federal, and promises on that account to be more correctly conducted, and will be, of course, more profitable, as well as less fluctuating—I cannot but give the preference to it over the other.

The expences already incurred by the Virginia bank, at Richmond *only*, amount to near $10,000.—If the expences at the other three towns keep pace with these, of which there is no doubt, for there seems to be a disposition to make a democratic job of it, it is impossible that the dividends, without trenching upon capital, can be more than five to six per cent. per annum.

"Upon the whole, it is my opinion that this stock will not be in any demand, *whilst any other can be procured*, and that it must and will fall below par."

We understand that the reverend B. Allison, of Bordenton, New Jersey, and Mr. Richard French, of that neighborhood, have invented a machine for making nails upon a plan entirely new, and very simple in its construction. It is said that this machine cuts the nail, places it in a die, closes a vice on it, heads it by the action of hammers, and discharges it by means of machinery. It is also further added that a boy can make, with this engine, from thirty to fifty pounds of nails per hour.

We are informed that this machine is now actually at work near Bordenton.

No republic of the many which have existed has stood. All, all have fallen in the very same way, and by the treacherous hand of the same hypocritical assassin. Democracy breeds demagogues, demagogues make and spread lies; these excite passions and kindle the bonfires which light the republican first consuls to the throne, and the true patriots to martyrdom. In a word, licentiousness destroys republics, and he is the true republican, the friend of liberty, who sets himself about to restrain licentiousness. But as this work would restrain demagogues, they lose no time to destroy, or which is the same thing, to render unpopular the man who would curb licentiousness.

Accordingly the business of confusion begins by confounding names, and he who aggravates the known and fatal dangers of liberty is called a republican, and he who tries his utmost to lessen those dangers is called the enemy of liberty. He is preferred who gilds and sweetens poisons—he physician is slain for prescribing antidotes. This work of mischief, seemingly so strange, nevertheless is very successful. Already our liberty has lost its best props. The constitution has no longer an independent judiciary for a bulwark; the president, who alone dictates, and whose will is as little obstructed as that of Tiberius was by the cypher senate of Rome, has an empire of his own, bought indeed with public money, but as much a province for an ambitious chief to gain strength in, as ancient Gaul was for Cæsar.

With those facts before every one's eyes, facts that strike every patriot's heart with dismay, are not those federal men fatally vindicated by time and experience, who cried out to the people, your favorites flatter to betray—they court you to give them power, and they will grind you to powder when you have rashly conferred it, and is it no so? (Repertory.)

The Commissary of Police, to the Commercial Agent of the United States of America, at Bordeax.

SIR,

In conformity with the express and repeated orders of the departments, and notwithstanding the observations contained in your letter of to-day, I hereby request you immediately to put in my power, and on your responsibility, the first and second mates of the American vessel *Three Sisters*.

As soon as these two mariners are at my disposition, I shall deliver them up to the prefect of this department, under whose immediate cognizance this affair properly falls, and he will determine on it as he thinks proper. You can, therefore, concert with him respecting the steps to be hereafter taken.

You will please to acknowledge the receipt of the present letter. I have the honour to salute you.

P. PIERRE.

William Lee, Commercial Agent of the United States of America, for the port and district of Bordeaux, to Pierre Pierre, commissary of Police at Bordeaux.

Your's under date of the 4th May, did not reach me until last evening. I should have thought that my reply of the 4th May, to the demand you did me the honour to make in person on the 3d instant would have been conclusive; for even admitting the two sailors you then requested might be delivered up to you, were English born, you could not, agreeably to the 14th article of the convention, arrest them while they formed a part of the equipage of an American vessel, unless you could prove they were military men, or in actual service of the enemy of France.

To evince my desire to comply with your wishes as far as is consistent with my duty, and to prove to you that these two sailors belonging to the ship Three Sisters, of Charleston, are entitled to my protection, I immediately, on receiving your letter, sent for the captain and crew, and after a critical examination, find that the mate is a native American, and has been in the ship three voyages to this port. This is proven by his own and the captain's declaration, by the protection he bears and by the role of Equipage. The second mate, tho' a native of England, has been in the service of the United States some time, and having entered on board this vessel at Charleston to perform the voyage, he must continue in her until her return to that place.

Had this sailor been put on board the ship Three Sisters while on her passage by an English ship, I could have no objections to your taking him out; but as he regularly entered on board in the United States, and forms a part of the equipage of this vessel, I cannot put him at your disposition without consenting to a violation of one of the privileges of the American flag, as well as of one of the essential articles in the convention between our two countries. As I am not diposed tacitly to submit to either, you will, I hope, on reflection withdraw your demand.

I am, sir, &c.

WILLIAM LEE.

RAN away from the Subscriber, this day, a Negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a down look. He carried with him, a pair of brown linen trowsers and shirt, a calico waistcoat, and some other clothes (not recollected.) He eloped in consequence of being accused with breaking into my Store-House and it is supposed he will endeavour to get to Kentucky. Any person who will apprehend the said slave, and commit him to Jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars;—or if taken out of this county, and delivered to me at my House in Pine-top, they shall receive fifteen dollars.

JOHN JACKSON.

Middlesex County, August 9th, 1804. law3w.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH pensioners have long been in the habit of substituting attornies to receive their semi-annual payments at this office, I am now frequently constrained to refuse payment, in consequence of substantial defects in the Magistrate's Certificate, or, in Letter of Attorney.—To remedy this evil, and to facilitate payment to this unfortunate class of my fellow-citizens, I have taken the liberty to request you to give the following forms a place in the Virginia Gazette.

I am, sir, your's very respectfully,

MERIWETHER JONES.

United States Loan-Office, August 8th, 1804.

EVERY application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:—

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is actually entitled.

2nd. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: A. B. came before me, one of the justices of the county of ——, in the state of ——, and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in possession was given, of which the following is a copy:—(The certificate given by the state to be here recited.)—That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the ——, and county of ——, and has resided there for the last —— years, previous to which he resided in the ——.

Given under my hand the —— day of ——, in the year ——.

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I A. B. of the county of ——, and state of ——, do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of ——, my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of ——, my pension for —— months as an invalid of the United States, from the —— day of —— to the —— day of ——.

Signed and delivered in the presence of }

Acknowledged before me on the —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died whose pension they may claim.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
12 *ditto of*	10,000	20,000
13 *ditto of*	5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
S. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Buswell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May 30, 1804.

John Lloyd and John Hanbury, surviving partners of Hanburys and Lloyd, Plts.

AGAINST

John Buchanan, Archibald Brice, Robert West and Elizabeth Carter his wife; Meux Thornton and Priscilla his wife; Henry Perrin and Anna his wife; Samuel Anderson and Jannet his wife; John McKeand, Willis McKeand and Alexander McKeand, children & devisees of John McKeand, deceased; and James Watt, executor of Alexander McRobert, dec. who was executor of the said John McKeand, dec. Defs.

In Chancery.

ROBERT West is appointed guardian to Alexander McKeand, an infant defendant in this suit: and the cause coming on by consent of the parties to be heard on the bill and amended bill, the answers of the defendants, replications, the will of John McKeand aforesaid, and the proceedings in a suit at law in this court, brought by the complainants against the defendant Watt as executor aforesaid, which judgment was obtained at the December session 1801: Whereupon it is decreed and ordered, that Edmund Randolph, William Mitchell, Robert Pollard and Edmund W. Rootes, or any two or more of them, do expose to sale at public auction, together or separately, the LOT and TENEMENT in the proceedings mentioned, now in the occupation of William M'Cay, and the small TENEMENTS and GROUND thereunto belonging which adjoin the tenement, conveyed in trust to the defendants Buchanan and Brice, after the time and place of sale shall have been advertised four weeks in one or more of the Richmond newspapers: the terms of sale to be one third in cash, and the remaining two thirds payable in instalments with legal interest from the day of sale; the first instalment to be paid twelve months, and the second in two years from the day of sale; the purchasers to give bonds for the said two instalments, and in default of payment to be again sold by the said commissioners or any two of them for ready money, for the payment of the balances that may be due from the respective purchasers: And it is further ordered, that the said commissioners who may act do from the proceeds of the sales hereby first directed, pay unto the complainants, their agent or attorney, three thousand one hundred and twenty five dollars thirty-one cents, with interest on two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars sixty-six cents, part thereof at five per cent. from the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and one, the balance appearing to be due the complainants by a statement among the exhibits, and the costs of this suit, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the charges of the sale, to be brought into court, subject to such order as may hereafter be made concerning the same; the monies first raised by the sale to be applied to the satisfaction of the debt due the complainants: And it is further ordered, that such of the commissioners as may act convey to the purchasers in conformity to the terms of this decree, and that they make report of their proceedings to the court.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Richmond, August 13, 1804.

IN pursuance of the foregoing decree, we shall expose to sale at public auction, the LOT, TENEMENTS, GROUND and PROPERTY in the foregoing decree mentioned, on the 19th day of the next month, on the premises in the city of Richmond.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.
WM. MITCHELL.
ROBERT POLLARD.
EDM. W. ROOTES.

A Petition

WILL be prefented to the next General Assembly, to pass a law authorising the proprietors of the Ferry across Staunton River, know by the name of *Bibb's Ferry*, to erect a Toll Bridge over the said river, at some suitable and convenient place contiguous to said ferry.

August 9th 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber occupies a convenient house a few yards from Mr. J. Ogilvie's Academy, where he wishes to board 10 or 12 young gentlemen who may attend the ensuing lectures, that are to commence shortly. The terms will be as reasonable as the price of provisions will admit; and the entertainment will be good—by the public's obedient servant,

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, August 14th, 1804. 2*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT SYDNOR, dec. late of this city, are requested to make them known to Mr. George W. Hill, as I wish to make provision for payment.

William Sydnor.

Richmond, August 10th 1804. 1aw3w.

MASON'S HALL, MANCHESTER.

Brother J. B. Baker, begs leave most respectfully to inform the Brethren and Public in general of Manchester and Richmond, that being induced by the encouragement of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, to perform for one night only, on Friday Evening, August 17th, at the *Mason's Hall, Manchester*, (which the members of the Lodge have kindly granted) when will be presented a species of Entertainment, called the

WHIMS OF THE MOMENT,

OR, A

BRUSH TO RUB OFF THE RUST OF CARE.

☞ Tickets to be had at this Office.

THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Miss MELFORD & Mr. POE.

To-morrow evening, Thursday, Aug. 16 will be presented, the celebrated TRAGEDY of

GEORGE BARNWELL;

OR,

THE LONDON MERCHANT.

To which will be added, the much admired FARCE, written by Geo. Coleman, Jr. author of JOHN BULL; POOR GENTLEMAN, &c. and performed in London and the principal cities in the United States, called

The WAGS OF WINDSOR;

OR,

THE MAN OF ALL TRADES.

With a variety of other entertainments.—See the bills of the day.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

130

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May Term, 1804.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson & Hamilton, *Plts.*

AGAINST

Joseph Friend, surviving executor of Daniel McCallum, deceased, who was surviving partner of Thomas & Alexander Donald and Company, the said Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company, and Thomas Wilson, *Defts.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers publish. ed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Doctor Wilson,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

Jacob Snyder, Sen. Complainant,

Against

Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Philips, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John Philips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

JOHN COX, C. H. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

held for Cumberland county, the 25th day of June, 1804.

George Kippen & Co. Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Thomas Ballew and Rebecca Wade Barker, administratrix of Henry Wade Barker, deceased, defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Ballew not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Thomas Ballew do appear here on the fourth Monday in November, 1804, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in Richmond, two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, Cl'k.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Prosser, at the Vendue Office of Prosser & Moncure, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, JOHN PROSSER, } Ex'ors.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804. 4w

Being about to leave this state

a few weeke, John Prosser is alone authorised to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather----wholesale and retail.

All that valuable stock of LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, consisting of a large and general assortment, of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the Currying Shop appertaining to said Tan Yard. Also, for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendant of said Tan-Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 oawtf

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be by all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

April 20, 1804.

At a General Meeting of the Members

of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, held by adjournment at the Capitol on the 31st July, 1804—

RESOLVED, That the President and Directors of this institution be directed to refund to those persons respectively, who have already paid in, the quota last called for, the several sums which they may have thus paid in; and that the said President and Directors be further directed forthwith to notify by a publication in some newspaper printed in Richmond, to the other Members of this Society, that said Quota is not now required of them.

A true Extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting.

Teste,

LEWIS M. RIVALAIN, Secretary.

Published by order of the Board of Directors of the said Mutual Assurance Society, in conformity to the above resolution.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent, M. A. S.

Richmond, July 7, 1804. oaw2w.

MONSIEUR FOLLY,

(From Paris, last from Baltimore,)

ORGANIST AND PROFESSIONAL MUSICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester, that having made a residence in this city, where he means to continue, would wish to engage a few scholars for the Piano Forte, Violin, or Clarinet, not exceeding twelve. To such as are acquainted with music, the great utility of accompanying the Piano or voice with the Violin or Clarinet must be evident.

His terms are 5 dollars per month - 2 lessons a week—no entrance required.

*** Mr. F. will tune instruments, either by the year, or as called for.

Hay-Market, July 31st, 1804.

Pittsylvania, July 19th, 1804.

Stono Academy,

WHICH is situated in a high, healthy part of the county, about two miles above the confluence of Cascade and Dan river, on the plantation of P. Williams, where is taught the Latin and Greek Languages, the Arts and Sciences, English Grammar, &c. &c. The above school is taught by Mr. John W. Caldwell, who has taught a school of that description for several years; his attention paid to his pupils, and as a proficient in his profession, has been and is highly laudable. Any gentleman or gentlemen wishing to have their son or sons boarded, to be taught at the above seminary, may get them at either of the subscribers at the reduced price of 40 dollars for boarding and 16 dollars for tuition. We indulge the hope that as we have been at considerable trouble to get a preceptor, and obliged to give a rapid price for his services, we shall meet the patronage of a generous public.

PERMENAS WILLIAMS.
DAVID RICE. 3w.

P. S. The second year will commence the 15th of September next.

N. B. There will be an exhibition at said school the 23d of August next.

I SHALL depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North side of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Poilard & Johnston: attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO: CLARKE.

August 3d, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Ash, *Plt.*

AND

John Northerton, and William Brooke, assignee of Humphrey Hume, a bankrupt, *Defts.*

THE defendant John Northerton not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

For Sale,

The finest Old Madeira and Sherry

W I N E,

In Butts, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks—Also, a few hundred bushels

C A D I Z · S A L T.

BROWN, RIVES & Co.

Richmond, 6th August, 1804. 3w.

N. B.—Wanted to purchase, BANK SCRIP, of the Virginia Bank. B. R. & Co.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders,

"RESOLVED, That until certificates for the stock held in this institution be issued under the bye laws hereof, the scrip or evidence of shares held herein be transferable by indorsement or assignment, and that all the shares standing in the name of any stockholder shall be transferred in the books of this company to the person or persons producing the scrip or evidence of such shares regularly endorsed or assigned.

"RESOLVED, That the president of the bank at Richmond be directed to call a meeting of all stockholders (which meeting shall be in the city of Richmond on the first Monday in September next) for the purpose of adopting such bye laws, rules and regulations as shall be deemed necessary for the government of the institution; and considering other subjects important to its interest."

A true extract from the proceedings of the general meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.

Teste, Wm. DABNEY, Sec'ry.

☞ The Stockholders are requested to attend a general meeting at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in September next, for the purposes stated in the foregoing resolution.

AB'M. B. VENABLE, President.

At a convocation of the Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College,

held at the Council Chamber within the said College the 7th day of July, 1804—

RESOLVED, That the Visitors of William and Mary College will, on the 28th day of September next, proceed to the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics; and that notice thereof be immediately given in the public papers.

A Copy—Teste, W. RUSSELL, c. c.

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may best suit the persons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorised to lease them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

L A N D,

On the terms herein after mentioned:

ONE Tract, in the county of Fluvanna, called Mount Prospect, containing about 1200 acres, on the great Byrd Creek and its branches, adjoining the lands of Col. Joseph Hayden; also, one Tract of Land in the county of Goochland, called Coles, containing about 1400 acres, on the little Byrd Creek and its branches. In order to accommodate purchasers, these Lands will be divided into tracts of not less than 200 acres each. One fourth part of the purchase money must be paid on making the contract, or an approved acceptance be granted, at 60 days, payable at the Bank in Richmond. For the balance of the respective purchases, the purchasers shall have their choice of paying in three annual payments, or the whole on the first day of May, 1807. In either case, interest must be paid from the day of sale. Sufficient deeds of conveyance, with a general warranty, will be made to the purchasers, and a reconveyance in trust, for the security of the sums remaining due, will be required.

Captain George Holman, near Columbia, will shew the Land, and is authorised to make contracts with purchasers, when more convenient for them than applying to the subscriber. Those who wish the Land divided will be pleased to apply soon, as it is probable each tract may be sold without division. Those who are able and inclined to purchase good land, will doubtless view it and judge for themselves, which renders a description or recommendation useless.

I have authorised captain Samuel Anderson, on Willis's Creek in Cumberland county, to dispose of 400 acres of Land, about seven miles above Cumberland court-house, on the the main western road. Upon this tract are various improvements; a store-house and tavern-house, with the usual out-houses. It has been long known and called by the name of the Long Ordinary. The same payments and security for the money and interest will be required, as mentioned for the other lands.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804.

I will cheerfully respect the application

of purchasers and endeavor to accommodate them with tracts of such extent as may be convenient for them; but 'tis necessary for me to inform them that early applications must be made, as I expect to set out in September on a journey to the southward, which may occasion my absence till December next.

GEORGE HOLMAN.

Goochland county, Byrd, June 30, 1804. } 4w.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the subscriber by Bartlett Still, to secure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with interest thereon from the 29th of June, 1802, will be exposed to sale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the 24th of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the said city, denoted and known in the survey made by William G. Paine, for William Du Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with special warranty will be made to the purchaser, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.

Richmond, 31st July, 1804. 3w.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday the 2d of August, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors will proceed to appoint the following Officers on the 30th current, viz:

"Two Tellers;
"One Discount Clerk;
"One Runner;—and
"One Porter.

"RESOLVED, That the first Teller shall be allowed $1200; second Teller $900; Discount Clerk $900; Runner $600; and the Porter $400 per annum."

Teste, WM. DABNEY, Clerk.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes:
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black;
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg, in April last, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,*

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, deceased, containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna river, together with the Merchant Mill and its appurtenances, which for a number of years past has been occupied by Micajah Crew, as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year. The above property will be sold "upon a credit till the fourteenth day of March, 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon, at six per centum per annum, from the 16th day of July, 1800, till the day of sale—part of the purchase money and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash.

The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at six per centum per annum, from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises.

A particular description of the property, is omitted; because it is supposed that any person wishing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it, and give any further information that may be required.

The Commissioners.

July 19th, 1804. 4w

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23A.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convenient to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his present stock of

G O O D S,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glass & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a short date—or Negroes will be taken. Any person desirous of engaging in the mercantile business, will have an excellent opportunity. The assortment is well chosen—such as will suit this place.

Richard Mason,
Williamsburg.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby,

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of sale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.